IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Kindly replace the first paragraph on page 1 with the following:

The present application is related to the subject matter of commonly assigned, co-pending application Serial No 09/840,2000, ~~(Attorney Docket No. 701375 (PHIL06-01375)~~ entitled "A FREQUENCY-DOMAIN EQUALIZER FOR TERRESTRIAL DIGITAL TV RECEPTION." The ~~content~~ contents of the above-identified application is incorporated herein by reference.

Kindly replace the last paragraph on page 3 with the following:

[[One]] On the other hand, a decision feedback equalizer (discussed generally in J. Proakis, *Digital Communications*, Third Edition) would theoretically exhibit better performance in such a situation if the decisions fed back to the equalizer are reliable and the length of the filters is sufficiently long. With reliable decisions, such as with a high signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) signal or using

Kindly replace the second paragraph on page 10 with the following:

FIGURE 1 depicts a system in which a hybrid frequency-time domain equalizer is implemented according to one embodiment of the present invention. System 100 includes a receiver 101, which in the exemplary embodiment is a digital television (DTV) receiver including a channel decoder [[102]] 104 described in further detail below and capable of demodulating digital television broadcast signals 102 according to the vestigial sideband (VSB) standard, where the digital television signals are received at an input 103.

Kindly replace the first and second paragraphs on page 15 with the following:

The equalized frequency domain output Y_k from signal multiplier 204 is input into IFFT unit 205 for conversion to the time domain. The output of IFFT unit 205 is

passed to a discard unit 206, which discards M samples and passes the remaining samples to a trellis decoder (Viterbi) unit 207 which generates the decoded output 208 as well as tentative decisions ~~209~~ regarding the error. Error is calculated within error unit 210 in the time domain utilizing the conversion of the equalized frequency domain output Y_k from IFFT unit 205, then converted back into the frequency domain by FFT unit 211. The converted error is then employed by adaptive RLS inverse channel estimator 212 to compute the inverse channel estimate G_k.

Depending on the convergence status, error is calculated by error unit 210 utilizing the training sequence, blind algorithms, and/or the tentative decisions ~~209~~ from the trellis decoder 207. The above analysis of adaptive inverse channel estimation assumed that the transmitted and error sequences are a priori known, while in practice only the portion of the transmitted sequence is known and the error sequence is not often known. Accordingly, stochastic techniques must be employed to